









# Supplement TO THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1851

## REQUISITION.

To GEORGE HILL, Esq., J.P.  
WE, the undersigned Citizens of the City of Sydney, respectfully request that you will allow yourself to be placed in nomination to fill the office of MAYOR for the ensuing year, and we pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions to secure your return, the more especially as we feel that, but for a technicality of law, you were by a large majority of our votes entitled to that position during the past year.

[Here follow 723 signatures.]

## REPLY.

To Rowland Ronald, Esq., J.P., Moses Joseph, Esq., George Robert Nichols, Esq., M.L.C., James Wright, Esq., and the other Gentlemen signing the above requisition.

Gentlemen.—With sentiments of pride and gratitude I have received your very flattering request that I would allow myself to be placed in nomination as a candidate to fill the office of Mayor of the City for the ensuing year. I do not wish to conceal, Gentlemen, the gratification which such a requisition has excited, and the marked distinction which you have conferred on me a second time.

Although my private engagements occupy a considerable portion of time, yet I feel it my duty to respond to the call made by my fellow-citizens, and if I should have the honour of being again elected, I will use my utmost endeavours faithfully to perform the onerous duties of the office.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,  
Your faithful and obedient servant,  
GEORGE HILL.  
Surry Hills, November 17. 10029

## TO THE CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN.—The term for which I was elected an Alderman expiring on the 1st December next, I beg to offer myself as a candidate for re-election; and should you do me the honour of again placing me in that office, my best exertions shall be devoted to advance and protect your interests.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,  
Your faithful servant,  
W. THURLOW.  
Bligh-street, Sydney, 2nd November, 1851. 9413

## TO THE CITIZENS OF SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN.—The term for which I was elected an Alderman of the City expires on the 1st December next, and on the 4th of that month you will have to elect three Aldermen.

Should you deem me worthy of your continued support I shall be happy to place my services at your command, with a full desire of performing every duty connected with the office.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,  
Your faithful servant,  
HENRY FISHER.  
October 21. 8047

## ELECTION FOR ALDERMEN.

## TO THE CITIZENS OF SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN.—On the ensuing 4th of December, you will be called upon to elect three Aldermen, in the place of that number then retiring, and I beg to solicit the honor of your suffrages on that occasion.

Under the New Corporation Act, this duty has very properly been transferred to your hands, which gives a new and a higher distinction to the office. With a due sense of the honor, I respectfully offer myself for your choice.

I remain, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
E. C. WEEKES.  
450, George-street. 9444

## TO THE CITIZENS OF SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN.—I beg most respectfully to offer myself as a candidate for the office of one of your Aldermen, to be elected on the 4th December next; and to solicit your votes in that respect; pledging myself, if elected, to perform the duties appertaining to the office with efficiency and zeal.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
GEORGE THORNTON.  
9151

## BOTANY WOOL WASHING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE undersigned is prepared to Wash and Scour Greasy Wool, in any quantity. Also, to sort, class, and repack Wool for shipment. Wool purchased or sold at the usual commission.

GEORGE W. LORD.  
3, Macquarie-place. 10103

## COACHES TO THE TURON, DAILY.

THE Mail leaves Mr. I. Titterton's, Sydney, at 5 P.M. every evening, except Sunday, and on that day leaves at 4 P.M. for Parramatta, Penrith, Hartley, Bathurst, Ophir, Sofala, and Turon; and on the return from Bathurst, daily, at 9 A.M.; Hartley, 11 A.M.; and Penrith at 4 A.M. The public are respectfully informed that an Omnibus leaves Parramatta every evening at 7 P.M., and Penrith every morning at 3 A.M., carrying with safety twenty persons.

## PROSPECTUS OF A COMPANY.

TO BE CALLED THE "WENTWORTH GOLD FIELDS COMPANY."

At Frederick's Valley, known at present as the Wentworth Diggings.

EXPERIENCE having shown that the Gold Fields in this locality cannot be worked on a large scale, and to the utmost advantage, without machinery to crush the ore, and quicksilver to amalgamate the fine gold dust, which in the ordinary progress of washing escapes in great quantities from the cradles, the Proprietor, (in order to raise the necessary capital, and to comply with the numerous applications which have been made to him for Shares in a Company to be formed for this purpose) is willing to dispose of that portion of his estate at Frederick's Valley, consisting of 1033 acres, which comprise the Gold Field, on the following conditions:—

1st.—There shall be a capital subscribed of £30,000, in 3000 shares of £10 each. £25,000 of which shall go to the proprietor for the absolute purchase of this land, and the remaining £5,000 shall form the working capital of the intended Company.

2nd.—The Proprietor reserves a right to take 1000 of these shares on the same terms as other subscribers, so that only 2000 shares will be open to the public.

3rd.—If these shares are not taken in a reasonable time (say two months from this date) it shall be at the option of the Proprietor to return the money to the subscribers, and so put an end to the intended Company.

4th.—All money paid for deposits on shares will in the meanwhile be paid into the Bank of New South Wales, to an account to be opened there in the names of the following gentlemen, who have consented to act as Trustees between the subscribers and the Proprietor, viz:—

John Rose Holden, Esq., M.C.  
Thomas Leely, Esq., M.C.  
Robert Towns, Esq.  
George Witt, Esq., M.D.  
Donald Larnach, Esq.

5th.—As soon as all the shares are subscribed, the land will be conveyed to such trustee as a majority of the subscribers may select from their body, and the money at the account of the Trustees (except the working capital of £5000) shall be paid over to the Proprietor on the execution of the conveyance.

6th.—Subscribers will have in the first instance to sign a share list, with the number of shares they are desirous of taking placed opposite to their names, and to pay upon each share (under five in number) a deposit of £2 (two), and above that number a deposit of £1 (one). When the share list is complete, the subscribers will be called upon to take up their shares, and to pay the balance of their subscriptions. The terms of payment will be as follows:—

£50 and under, Cash; above that sum a further deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid in cash, upon the signing of the shares, and the remainder by bills at 3, 6, and 9 months, without interest. All such bills to be dated from the 1st December, 1851, and the shares, in all cases where bills are given, to remain with the Trustees, as security for their due payment at maturity.

Share lists are ready for subscription at the offices of Messrs. Purkis and Lambert, 451, George-street.

Mr. Unwin, 312, Pitt-street,  
Mr. Hale, George-street,  
Mr. J. G. Cohen, 490, George-street,  
Mr. Ash, Bathurst,  
Messrs. Byrnes, Wise, and Co., Bathurst  
on and after the 10th of November, and will also be sent to other places, in various parts of the country, which will be duly announced by future advertisement.

As soon as the shares are all taken, a public meeting of the subscribers will be called to settle the terms of the deed of co-partnership, select Directors, and take the necessary measures for bringing the Company into operation. An application will also be made to the Legislative Council for an Act to limit the liability of the shareholders to the working capital to be subscribed.

Samples of the gold and ore may be seen at the shop of Mr. Hale, Jeweller, George-street, and a map of the gold fields at Messrs. Purkis and Lambert's.

The title to the land is a grant by purchase from the Crown to the present proprietor, which will be conveyed to the Company free from encumbrance.

Messrs. PURKIS AND LAMBERT in reference to the foregoing prospectus, beg to state that the average earnings of Mr. Wentworth's tenants during the short period they were permitted to dig at Frederick's Valley, exceeded those of any other diggings yet discovered in the colony, and that no one has been allowed to dig there since the first of September last (on which day the licences of the tenants terminated) except a party of four having a quicksilver machine, who accidentally hit upon a lode, from which in the course of about one day, a single digger raised at least £500's worth of gold ore and smelt, the earth of the lode or vein averaging about 25 per cent. pure gold. From this lode the amalgamated and returned specimen weighing 3 lbs. 10½ oz., now exhibited at Mr. Hale's window, in George-street, was obtained. Nevertheless the working of the quicksilver machine which produced this splendid result, was so incomplete, that the tailings of the machine have been since found to contain very considerable quantities of gold, which escaped from the machine unperceived by those who worked it.

Messrs. Purkis and Lambert beg further to add that this Golden Lode was closed up immediately after its discovery, and has been ever since carefully watched by trustworthy persons, both by day and night.

Extract from a letter addressed by the Geological and Mineralogical Surveyor to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, dated Orange, 23rd June, 1851, showing that Mr. Stutchbury predicted the existence of lodes such as that which has been recently discovered before the locality was worked.

"Upon the land belonging to Mr. Wentworth, close upon the south side or within the fork where the Goading Creek forms a junction with the Frederick's Valley Creek, and at a range 60 or 60 feet above the valley, gold has been picked up from the surface of the ground, principally in fragmentary quartz, and an ochreous loam.

"This gold cannot have been removed far from the rock in which it originated, as it does not exhibit the usual waterworn character. That its original site is in the quartz rock immediately adjacent is evident from the unaltered appearance of the gold and the sharp angular state of the quartz.

"Quarrying into the body of the rock would most probably exhibit the gold in veins.

"The fact of its being found on the summit of the hills, in or near its original matrix, is very important; further examination in similar situations may prove its occurrence in regular lodes or veins like the baser metals."

JAMES W. WAUGH begs to intimate that having taken those premises, No. 14, Hunter-street,

He has this day commenced business as a BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

When he hopes that from his experience in the trade both in Edinburgh and the colony, he may command a share of public favour.

Orders from the interior (accompanied by a remittance or reference in town) promptly attended to.

Country storekeepers supplied on liberal terms. 9936

## 309, PITT-STREET.

A. GASKARTH begs to inform the public of Sydney and its vicinity, that he has taken the Shop in Pitt street, adjoining Mr. Morgan's, the Chemist, and which he intends opening on SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., with a choice assortment of GENERAL DRAPERY GOODS, which he has made up his mind to sell at the smallest possible profit. Parties favouring him with a call may depend upon meeting with civility and attention; and, as he intends selling for cash only, the lowest prices will be marked upon all the goods, and from which rule no deviation will be made. 10094

## SUPPER DRAWINGROOM FURNITURE.

Just Landed, per Duke of Portland.

JOHN HILL, Jun., has now open for inspection, a large selection of Drawing-room Furniture, all of most elegant design, and comprising, Rosewood Chairs; Cabriole Couches; several of the latest improved designs in Lounging and Ladies' Reclining Chairs; Papier Maché Chairs; Trio Tables; Ladies' Work Tables; Fancy Stands; What-nots, &c., &c., all in the most beautiful manner with coloured pearl.

J. H. also begs to call attention to a splendid Drawingroom Suite in Walnut, comprising a beautiful and well-toned Cottage Piano—Maid, D'ALMAZON, London; Loo Table, and pair of Card Tables, of first-class workmanship, and novel design. Also, one Cabinet Piano-forte, same maker, in beautiful Rosewood Case with elaborate mouldings, and first-rate work panels. The whole will be found highly worthy of inspection. Such goods certainly have never been offered for sale in any Cabinet House in the colony, and, as J. H. has made arrangements for the shipment of this class of English goods, he feels confident of that support and patronage which it has ever been his study to merit. 10079

## LOAN OFFICE, 32, PARK-STREET.

MR. JOHN COCKRELL begs to apprise the inhabitants of Sydney and its vicinity that he has opened the above office opposite the Barley Mow Hotel, where persons requiring loans may be accommodated at a reasonable rate of interest, upon every description of property, viz.—jewellery, watches, wearing apparel, books, pictures, guns, pistols, carriages, gigs, drays, carts, deeds of land, promissory notes; and the greatest secrecy observed.

Mr. Cockrell is now building premises adjoining the Loan Office, for the sale of furniture, which the public will have notice of when opened, and Mr. C. will then be ready to purchase furniture, books, paintings, guns, pistols, &c., for which the highest value will be given.

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to apprise the sub-agents and the public that as his stock of the above valuable medicines of the first and second sizes is exhausted, and as he has a large quantity of the third size on hand, and is in receipt of no advice of an immediate supply of assorted sizes, he will, in order as much as possible to meet the wants of the public,

## REDUCE THE PRICE

At retail, from 7s. to 5s. 6d.

And at wholesale, allow a discount of Twenty per Cent. off the above prices.

J. E. HEYDORF,  
Sole Wholesale Agent for New South Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand, 78, King-street, Sydney.

October 27. 2090

## BATHING—BATHING.

T. ROBINSON begs most respectfully to remind lovers of health, as well as lovers of bathing, that his Baths are now open for the enjoyment of that healthy and most delightful recreation; no pains or expense have been spared to render both ladies' and gentlemen's baths comfortable; the gentlemen's are well fenced round to make them perfectly secure from sharks, so that the most timid person may bathe with confidence. In returning thanks for past patronage, T. R. would humbly solicit a continuance of the same. Terms may be known at the establishment. Hot Baths always ready.

Woolloomooloo Bay, Domain. 10001

## FOR THE TURON GOLD DIGGINGS.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public that he has commenced running the Mail Coach daily from and to Bathurst and Sofala, starting from the Queen Victoria Hotel, Bathurst, at 8 A.M., and from Mr. Tolano's Stores, Sofala, at 9 A.M., performing the journey in six hours.

Fares as usual.—£1 each way.

Passengers will be allowed to carry 14 lbs. of luggage. All over must be paid for at the rate of 3d. per lb.

Parcels in reasonable bulk, under 5 lbs. ... 2s.

Do. above 5 lbs. and under 10 lbs. ... 3s.

Do. above 10 lbs. for all over 10 lbs.

N.B.—The proprietor will not be responsible for accidents or for delays occasioned by the weather or the bad state of the roads.

Seats will be reserved in the Mail Coach from Bathurst to Sydney till the arrival of Mr. Rotton's Coach from Sofala. Passengers by which will have the preference of the reserved seats. Mr. Rotton will also reserve some seats in his coach from Bathurst to Sofala till the arrival of the Sydney Mail. Passengers by which will likewise have the preference of the reserved seats.

HENRY ROTTON,  
Mail Contractor.

Queen Victoria Hotel,  
Bathurst, November 12. 9908

## REPAIRING WATCHES.

THE undersigned begs to inform his customers and the public in general that he has still in his employ the best English workmen in the colony, and that he continues to clean Watches at the following reduced prices:—

Watches of the vertical construction ... 2s. 6d.

Do. Ditto, patent lever ... 3s. 6d.

Do. Ditto, horizontal or Geneva ... 4s. 6d.

Best English lunette glasses fitted for one shilling.

All Watches cleaned at this establishment are warranted for 12 months, and are properly regulated by the astronomical clock.

D. DAVIS,  
4426 475, George-street.

## W. B. CURTISS begs to call the

attention of the public to the following list of prices, and as it is his intention to clear out his stock by the early part of February next, (at which time his lease expires), every article is placed at the lowest rate. The stock consists of the following:—fancy vestings, just received from home, are of the choicest description, and cannot fail of being appreciated.

Dress coat of the best quality, £ 5. 5. 6.

Frock coat, silk linings, &c. ... 3 3 3 10

Cloth paletots ... 1 15 2 10

Casimere trousers ... 1 5 1 10

Fancy summer waistcoats ... 0 12 0 15

Fancy summer do. do. ... 0 10 0 15

(very best) ... 1 0

Extra fine drill or duck trousers ... 0 16

445, George-street, opposite the Commercial Bank. 8699

## MR. F. LONCHAMP, from Paris,

takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has opened an establishment for drapery, millinery, and fancy goods of every description. Show-rooms up stairs, for French goods of the newest style; to the inspection of which Madame Lonchamp begs leave to invite the ladies of Sydney, and most particularly those who have hitherto favoured her with their attention.

Pitt-street, 278, opposite the Theatre. 10171

## WHOLESALE AND NUTRITIOUS MEAT.

HEADS OF FAMILIES, HOUSE-KEEPERS, &c., desirous of curing meat, perfectly, without rendering it indigestible, should purchase CARBON'S MEAT PRESERVER by using which any meat is thoroughly cured and smoked if desired, with ease in twelve to fifteen minutes, the juices and other nutritious properties are consequently retained, as in the fresh state; and all taints avoided in the hottest weather.—The meat may be dressed in a few hours.

On sale, by appointment, at A. Fole's, Wholesale and Retail Drug Establishment, 213, Pitt-street North. 4216

## FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

The House and Premises in East Maitland, lately occupied by the Bank of Australasia. The Property at Lake Macquarie, known as L. E. Threlkell's Grant, consisting of 1200 acres of land, on which the Ebenezer Colliery is situated.

Liberal terms will be made for the sale of the above, and the greater portion of the purchase money of the two latter properties can remain on mortgage for a term of years at six per cent. interest. Apply to HENRY MOORE, Miller's Point, October 25. 9419

place, **TO-MORROW, Friday, the 21st inst.,**  
at 11 o'clock precisely,  
800 have fine white Sioux skins

(Continuation of Tuesday's Debate.)

[illegible]

cheers) With respect to the prospects of the grazing interests, he had much pleasure in reading an extract from the last Annual Produce Circular of Messrs. Mort and Brown; gentlemen well informed with regard to the interests of the wool-growers. It was as follows:—"Stock and Stations: It is a significant fact, that notwithstanding the attraction of the Gold Diggings, not a single Sheep Property is now in the market! and that fewer have been disposed of since May than during any similar period for years past; indeed, any really first-class runs would command as good a price now as at any time during the last eight years." (Loud cries of hear.) With reference to the point of assisted emigration, he would remind the Council that it had engaged the attention of select committees of the local legislature, and also of the Executive Government, and had been frequently brought under the consideration of the Secretary of State, upon whom had been very strongly urged the expediency of obtaining as large an amount of contributions as it was possible from the intending emigrants, without incurring the risk of deterring them from their purpose. (Hear.) A careful reference to the various despatches upon the subject of emigration to this colony would assure any one who took the trouble of referring to them, that the Secretary of State and the Land and Emigration Commissioners had most carefully studied the interests of the colony in regard to the labourers who were sent out at its expense. As regarded the contribution required from the emigrants, it had been found that in proportion to the amount of the contribution as required, the Commissioners had been compelled to yield in respect to the very material point of qualification. (Hear, hear.) It was well known that in the cases of many "assisted emigrants" there were persons whose friends were desirous to get rid of, who, in point of fact, were really thrust upon the colony. (Hear.) Amongst them were many attorneys' clerks. (Loud cries of hear.) And notwithstanding the contributions of themselves and their friends to the amount of their passage money, he (the Colonial Secretary) considered them about the hardest bargains that the colony had ever made. (Hear, and laughter.) The honorable Secretary reminded the Council that the question of assisted emigration had been carefully considered in various of Earl Grey's despatches; and he particularly called their attention to the following extract from the despatch of Mr. Merivale to the honorable F. Scott, with reference to a proposal for a society to promote private contributions towards emigration to Australia:—"The plan of endeavouring to obtain some contribution towards the expense of Australian emigration from the numerous parties in this country, who have an interest in sending out labourers, has often been considered, and has from time to time been tried, but there are no conditions on which for the sake of the colonies, it is necessary to insist, and by which it is found that the amount of such contributions is practically limited. In the first place, while the expense which falls upon the Government under existing arrangements, on account of passage money, maintenance in the depot, agency for selection, and other charges, may be assumed at about £16 per head; the charge to the colonies for outfit, conveyance to the place of embarkation, and for the contribution which is now required by the Commissioners under the name of bedding money, cannot be taken at less than £5 to £10 per head. The total cost, therefore, of one-fourth, therefore, of the whole expense of removal is, in point of fact, already contributed by the friends or protectors of each emigrant. Persons are often willing to promise contributions beforehand; but when they find how heavy are these preliminary expenses, they are apt to think that they have subscribed enough, and complain greatly of any further demand. In the next place, many have been deterred by the amount of the contributions which will, on any large scale, be offered towards the removal of persons to Australia must always find a natural limit in the expense of removal to North America. For several years past the necessary cost of removing a man to North America from many parts of the United Kingdom has fallen much short of £5, and in those situations which are least favourable for the purpose has not exceeded £3. Now, Lord Grey is fully disposed to believe that the prospect of success of a labourer in Australia is more certain and immediate than in North America, and that he may avoid in the former many hardships to which a man of small means is exposed in the earlier period of his settlement in the latter country; but still it cannot be disputed that excellent prospects are there also held out to persons who are properly fitted to thrive by their industry. Whilst, therefore, benevolent persons may make some additional sacrifice to assist parishioners or tenants in whom they are interested to reach Australia, there is no such decided objection to the other destination, as should induce persons unconnected with New South Wales or the neighbouring settlements to pay much more in order to send people to those than to North America. But to this latter destination it has just been remarked, that the whole cost of conveyance has usually fallen below the amount which is practically paid already by every person who is sent to Australia. While these circumstances sufficiently explain the difficulty hitherto experienced in obtaining any large amount of contribution from private sources towards the part of the expense of Australian emigration which consists of the actual cost of transit across the ocean, it is also to be observed that another great practical difficulty would be experienced in attempting simultaneously to promote the emigration of two distinct classes of persons, both receiving assistance from public funds towards their conveyance to the colonies, but that each class being granted under different regulations, and to a different extent according to the class to which each individual emigrant was held to belong, it would appear to be hardly possible to establish such a broad demarcation between the two classes of emigrants as would be necessary, in order to prevent confusion amongst the vast multitudes with whom it is requisite that the Commissioners should communicate, in order to send out the numbers whom they are re-

quired to despatch in the course of the year, and also to prevent dissatisfaction amongst the emigrants on finding themselves on board of the same vessels after having paid different amounts for their passage. Hence it would appear to be advisable to adhere to the existing system of acting under general rules, which define clearly the classes eligible to be received as emigrants, and the expenses which are to be borne by themselves, all who are accepted as emigrants being placed in every respect on exactly the same footing." The hon. Colonial Secretary then requested the attention of the Council to the fact that, of late, much larger contributions had been paid by the parties emigrating hither than under the old bounty system. In 1848, not more than £60 a ship was contributed by the emigrants. In 1849 and 1850, as much as £250 had been contributed; but during the present year the emigrants by the Emperor had contributed £334; and those by the Sarah £989. (Hear.) The cost of the passage now was considerably reduced. It might be calculated at £11 18s. 6d. per head for statute adults. In 1844, it was on the average, £18 19s. 2d. per head; and under the old bounty system to which, it would seem, the hon. and learned mover wished the colony to revert, it averaged £20. (Loud cries of hear.) With respect to the emigrants who had been selected by the Land and Emigration Commissioners, he could assure the Council that the general report of the vigilant officer lately at the head of the Immigration Office here, (the present Postmaster-General) had been decidedly in their favour. That gentleman had been succeeded by another officer of equal vigilance (Captain Browne), and both had been instructed to inquire into and report upon the qualifications of the immigrants imported at the expense of the colony. He was happy to be enabled to inform the Council that out of 18,000 persons not 200 unfavourable reports had been made; and he conscientiously believed that the arrangements for their selection had been as perfect as it was possible to make them. (Hear.) Every suggestion made by the authorities here had been carried out with the most careful attention by the Commissioners. (Hear.) Formerly many evils had arisen in consequence of the general infidelity of the surgeons of the emigrant ships; latterly that had been remedied, and efficient officers were now appointed to this important department. With respect to the refunding of their passage-money by the immigrants after a time, that had been tried and was found to be attended with many difficulties. The making it a condition was proved to deter parties from emigrating, and he did not think that the refunding of the question would be productive of any useful result. In conclusion, he would again express his intention to oppose the resolutions, being convinced that if carried the effect would be the bringing of the whole of the existing system of emigration to Australia to a dead-lock. (Hear, hear.)

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL: From his long connexion with the Immigration Department he felt that it was his duty to offer a few remarks upon the resolutions before the Council. The honorable and learned mover had dwelt with much force upon the supposed fact that the relief of the British parishes, rather than the supply of the colonies with labour, was the object of the emigration; and he had pointed out in view in the selection, by the Land and Emigration Commissioners, of emigrants for this colony. Nothing could be more incorrect than that suggestion. The duty of selecting valuable and useful rural labourers was, clearly, always in the view of the Commissioners, whose despatches and reports, already referred to by his honorable friend the Colonial Secretary, distinctly showed how constantly the strict nature of that duty was observed by them. (Hear.) In 1848, the resolution in France placed a number of English workmen in that country, in a very destitute condition. They applied to the British Consul at Calais, to be assisted to emigrate to some of the Australian colonies; and a correspondence took place, which would prove to the Council how judiciously the Secretary of State, and the Land and Emigration Commissioners, regarded the interests of those who were to supply the main portion of the funds required for the transmission of these people. In a note from Mr. Merivale to the Land and Emigration Commissioners, dated May 10, 1848, he observes:—"Whether this emigration can be carried farther with advantage to the colonies, Lord Grey has not before him the means of forming a judgment; he can therefore only instruct you to continue to act according to what you may think most for the interest of the colonies, having regard to the one hand to the inferior eligibility of these persons as emigrants, and on the other to the saving of the colonial funds which may arise from contributions from the committee formed for the relief of these workmen towards the cost of their passage. Lord Grey views the funds at your disposal in the light of trust funds to be applied with reference to the interest of the colonies, and leaves the choice of the best mode of doing so mainly to your judgment." (Hear, hear.) In reference to the application of the British Consul at Calais relative to the expulsion of the English artisans from the manufactories in that city, and their desire to emigrate to Australia, the Postmaster-General read the following memorandum from the Land and Emigration Commissioners, dated Earl Grey, pointing out the extent to which it would be possible to comply with the wishes of these distressed people to be assisted to emigrate to the Australian colonies:—"The emigrants most in demand who succeed best in the Australian colonies are agricultural labourers, shepherds, and female domestic servants. A small number of country mechanics find employment; but manufacturers, such as lace-makers, stockingers, weavers, &c., would scarcely find employment at their own trades, and would be of little value to the colony. Whatever scheme, therefore, it may be decided to adopt in regard to the artisans lately expelled from France, the idea of sending manufacturers of the above or analogous classes to the Australian colonies should be excluded, both in fairness to the colonies, and in kindness to the individuals. In fairness to the colonies, because the funds for emigration being provided out of the colonial revenues, the colonies have a right to demand that they should be expended in the manner most advantageous to colonial interests. In kindness

to the individuals, because if they be sent to a colony where there is no demand for their peculiar labour, they must have recourse to new and unknown employments as a means of subsistence, and thus lose the advantage of their skill and previous education. But there may probably be among the workpeople in question many who are capable of agricultural labour, and others, who though not agricultural labourers, have been accustomed to out-door work. These, if not the most eligible emigrants, would yet be sufficiently adapted to the wants of the colony to justify their acceptance, provided some advantages could be added in the case to counterbalance the disadvantage of their want of training. Thus the great complaint in the Australasian colonies being deficiency in the quantity rather than in the quality of labour, if an arrangement could be made to contribute from other than colonial sources towards the passages of the artisans from France, and thus, by economizing the colonial funds, to enable the colonies to obtain without an increased charge to themselves a greater number, though not quite so eligible a description of labourers, there can be no doubt that the arrangement would be acceptable. The expense of sending an emigrant to Australia, supposing him to be entirely destitute, may be stated as follows.—Outfit, about £4; bedding, &c., £1; agency, &c., £1; conveyance to port of embarkation, £1; passage, £13; total, £20." He (the Postmaster-General) was satisfied that upon a careful consideration of the despatches and memoranda to which he had requested the attention of the Council, it would be seen, beyond all doubt, that so far from the funds appropriated to emigration purposes by this colony being regarded at home as funds wherewith to relieve the over-burdened parishes, they were regarded (to use Lord Grey's own words) as "trust funds," to be expended for the benefit of the colony. (Hear, hear.) That the agents of the Land and Emigration Commissioners were subject to imposition was not attempted to be denied. (Hear.) In a report from these officers, dated the 6th of January, 1850, there was the following passage in illustration of this point:—"It cannot be doubted that this Board is frequently imposed upon in the character of emigrants. There are probably few persons who have not, at one time or other, been grossly deceived, even in the character of those whom they have admitted into their own household, and it would be vain to hope a better immunity from error in the proceedings of a public Board, charged with the selection of many thousand persons from all parts of the United Kingdom, with comparatively inadequate means of inquiry, and deriving their information from persons uniformly and naturally anxious to say the best they can for the applicant for a free passage. It is accordingly the case, that the careful, if not the severe scrutiny of the emigration which takes place in Sydney, has brought to light many instances of bad conduct and character among the single females, and that a considerable number of individuals are stated to have been ineligible for free passages. But no complaint has reached us of the general character of the emigration; and we may add, that in the ten last ships which have been reported, only 12 emigrants have been considered to require remark from the colonial authorities, while the arrivals by the last ship, the *Emigrant*, are described as being precisely of the description required." The Council would observe that the Commissioners pursued the same course of severe scrutiny, to which the immigrants were subject upon their arrival in Sydney. (Hear, hear.) For himself, he could only say, that he certainly had conducted such scrutiny with what had in London been termed "a good deal of severity." (Loud cheers.) The selections of the Commissioners and their agents had been strictly criticized, and he begged to state, that whilst every suggestion made by himself had been carefully attended to by the Commissioners, he had been enabled, generally, to report favourably of their selections. (Hear.) The honorable and learned mover had taken the average of the cost of the transmission hither of the immigrants at £16 a head, and that average was substantially correct, because, in the early years, the cost was high, namely from £19 to £20 for each statute adult; but the Council must bear in mind that the cost was much less at present; that it might be taken at £16; and that there was every prospect of a still further reduction. (Hear.) With respect to the proposition of the honorable and learned mover, that it was desirable to direct to this colony the emigration which now flows from England into the United States of America, there could be no two opinions; but he could not understand that the preceding or subsequent resolutions of his honorable and learned friend had a tendency to effect that great desideratum. (Hear.) The question as to the contributions of emigrants towards their passage money had been always a difficult one, and had deterred very many useful labourers from embarking for this colony. As had been very forcibly brought before the Council by the Colonial Secretary, a number of "assisted emigrants" had been landed on these shores who were in every respect well adapted for the colony. (Hear, hear.) With reference to this point, the Postmaster-General adverted at some length to his own appendix to the Minute of Proceedings of the Executive Council of the 17th April, 1848, relative to the Land and Emigration Commissioners' Regulations for assisted emigration; and concluded by reiterating his already published opinions, that the Land and Emigration Commissioners are fully cognizant of the demand for labourers required here; that they are most anxious to send none but such as will prove satisfactory, and that the land revenue of the colony is strictly regarded by them (to adopt the words of Mr. Merivale) as a trust fund to be applied with reference to the interests of the colony, and not to be expended on the emigration of persons unsuited to its requirements." He should offer every opposition to the sweeping resolutions of his hon. and learned friend.

Mr. COWPER said, that he much regretted that the hon. and learned mover of the resolutions before the Council had not proposed to refer them to a Select Committee. Widely different opinions prevailed the Council in respect to the details of the existing immigration system. Every one agreed that it was desirable to divert from America to this colony the stream of British emigration now flowing thither; but would not the payment of their passage money by intending emigrants, as proposed in the fourth resolution of the hon. and learned mover, act antagonistically in his proposed emigration movement? (Loud cries of hear.) That resolution, if carried, would necessarily throw obstacles in the way of the very emigration which the hon. and learned mover professed to desire. (Hear, hear.) The hon. and learned gentleman, in his speech that evening had spoken as though that Council had never had under its consideration the great question of the disposal of the land revenues of this colony. (Loud cries of hear.) Why not on a question of the late Council had passed over without some earnest remonstrance upon that important question. (Hear.) One of the last acts of the Council, in its last session, was to place upon record its protest against the appropriation by the Home authorities of a revenue which could be disposed of more economically and advantageously by the local legislature. (Hear, hear.) And he Mr. Cowper, knew that a draft of a resolution expressive of their opinion, was now under the consideration of the Grievance Committee, appointed a few evenings ago upon the motion of the hon. and learned member for Sydney, (Mr. Wentworth) the said draft being in the hands of the hon. and learned mover of the present resolutions. (Loud cries of hear.) That impositions had been practised upon the sub-agents of the Land and Emigration Commissioners no one would attempt to deny; and there could be no doubt that the same kind of impositions would be successfully practised upon any agents whom the colony might send to England. (Hear.) With respect to the main question, that of still continuing to appropriate a portion of the colony's land revenues to immigration purposes, the Council had only a few evenings ago deliberated upon, and decided it. (Loud cries of hear.) He (Mr. Cowper) fully concurred in that decision, regarding the vote as a wise measure, and feeling assured that the money so liberally appropriated to immigration purposes would be wisely and lavishly expended. (Hear.) The honorable member then referred at some length to the expenses of immigration under the old and the present systems, and expressed his belief that, under every circumstance, it would be extremely wrong to agree to the resolutions before the House, which would assuredly, if passed, nullify the vote of the previous evening.

Mr. LAMB was of opinion that so comprehensive a question ought to have been referred to a select committee; but was also of opinion that it could scarcely be properly considered during the present short session. The hon. and gallant member then adverted to the resolutions, *seriatim*, contending that they were antagonistic to each other; for that, whilst the expediency and desirability of diverting the present British emigration to America to these shores could not be doubted, the resolution, in respect to the payment of a portion of their passage money by the emigrants themselves, was antagonistic to such a proposition. He (Mr. Lamb) did not agree to all the premises so lavishly pronounced that evening on the Land and Emigration Commissioners, by his honorable friend the Colonial Secretary, and the Postmaster-General; but seeing that the vote on the motion, on the previous evening of the honorable member by Durham had been an unanimous one—for he had been unable to gather any objection from the speech on that occasion of the honorable and learned mover of the present resolutions—he (Mr. Lamb) conceived that the Council would place itself in a very ridiculous position by agreeing to those resolutions, which, in effect, would nullify the vote of the former evening. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WENTWORTH would merely remind the Council that upon the occasion of the late debate upon the series of resolutions moved by the hon. member for Durham (Mr. Donaldson) on the subject of immigration, the words "Assisted Emigrants" had been struck out of those resolutions by the almost unanimous wish of the House. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. DARVALL briefly replied. The House seemed to have agreed at the conclusion of the evening, that the resolutions were not very clear—that by adopting his resolutions they would be stultifying themselves in regard to the resolutions passed a few nights since.—Certainly, all that he had heard advanced that evening appeared to him to be little else than an evasion. The honorable Colonial Secretary, even, instead of gracefully assenting, had gracefully eluded the whole question. The fact was, the vote was an unpalatable one, and he would allow the noon to have it without pressing for its division.

SOUTH HEAD ROAD ACT.

Mr. MARTIN moved, that the petition of Mr. James Cooper, praying the repeal of certain of the provisions of the South Head Road Act, 11 Viet. No. 49, presented on the 11th instant, be printed. As it was his intention to found a motion on the matter of the petition after the House was fully in possession thereof, he apprehended there could be no objection in assenting to his proposition. Put and carried.

LONG BRIDGE, WEST MAITLAND.

Mr. NICHOLS said, that as no doubt the Government would in their disposal of the money voted for the road service, appropriate a fair portion to the object named in his resolution—the repair of the Long Bridge at West Maitland—he begged to withdraw the motion standing in his name.

SOUTH HEAD ROAD.

Mr. WENTWORTH moved that an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed on the Estimates for 1852, the sum of £200 for the purpose of carrying on the South Head Road to the waters of Watson's Bay. Remarks having been made to the effect that his object was to obtain a road through his estate of Vaucluse, he took the opportunity of giving it a flat denial. He begged to assure the House that he would not have a public road to run through Vaucluse for a very great consideration. He asked for the construction of the present road to the Flag-staff down to its natural and proper termination at the waters of the Bay. The tolls now collected on the road were not more than equal to the expense of keeping the road in repair, therefore its pro-

to sell by public auction, at the above-named place, **TO-MORROW**, Friday, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock precisely,

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with J above and 1 on near shoulder. Iron grey mare, 4 years old, branded C, with J under and VL under it on the off shoulder. Bay filly, 2 years old, near fore fetlock white, branded RB near shoulder. Chestnut filly, 3 years old, branded MS on off shoulder. Bay mare, star in face, hind fetlocks white, branded MI reversed on off shoulder; damages and driving B. per head. If not claimed on

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